

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF WOKING

Annual
REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

together with the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1962



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WOKING

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1962-1963

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COUNCILLOR L. W. CHEESEMAM

Vice-Chairman:

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

R. H. KENNEDY, M.D., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer:

A. G. DAVIES, F.A.P.H.I., M.INST.P.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. BARNETT, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

H. W. MONKS (to 14.8.62)	J. S. GARFORTH
P. G. H. SMITH	M. JACOB
J. M. RANDS	L. K. EDWARDS

(from 8.8.62)

(All qualified and Members of The Association of Public Health Inspectors)

<i>Senior Administrative Assistant:</i>	<i>Administrative Assistant:</i>
G. C. MURRELL, D.M.A.	D. J. LEGGE
<i>District Social Worker:</i>	Miss J. M. EVANS
<i>Home Help Supervisor:</i>	Miss W. M. OLIVER
<i>District Nursing Superintendent:</i>	Miss E. J. EBBORN
<i>Superintendent Health Visitor:</i>	Miss C. E. BERRY

Clerical Staff:

P. M. A'COURT
MISS D. B. BROADWAY
MRS. A. CARR
MISS M. COTTINGHAM
MRS. M. J. COZENS (to 15.4.62)
MRS. I. M. DONE
MRS. M. E. GILL
MISS O. K. HARRIS (from 16.4.62)
MRS. J. A. HEWSON
MRS. C. M. HOLLAND
N. L. SEAL
MRS. M. A. SOAN

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my privilege once again to present the Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1962. That I am doing so, however, is due to the very sad occasion of the death of Dr. R. H. Kennedy, at the early age of 47 years, on the 27th July, 1963. He was permitted to write only one of these reports but in his phraseology can be read his special interest in the personal health problems of your district, and his knowledge of its peoples and its characteristics over a number of years would have stood him in good stead in his conscientious and unselfish pursuit of improving the lot of individuals and the community he wished to serve.

From the vital statistics we see firstly the accelerating rise of 2,430 people to the figure of 70,610 which now represents the number of inhabitants of the district, and the continued natural increase of the population. It is gratifying to be able to comment on the continuing fall in the Infantile Mortality Rate and especially perhaps the Perinatal Mortality Rate with the absence of any deaths due to maternity. It is perhaps appropriate at this stage that I should draw your attention to the continued rise in the number of deaths due to malignancy which affects the sexes almost equally. Whilst the question of research and the prevention of this disease

must remain essentially a national problem; there must be much that can be done in individual ways and by voluntary effort towards the comfort of those confined to their homes with an illness which is of a chronic nature.

In the fields of immunisation and vaccination it is essential that we sustain the high levels of protection which now exist against poliomyelitis as the oral Sabin vaccine has become so plentiful. The present rates of 96.4 per cent (6 months–18 years) and 71.8 per cent (18–30 years) are indeed satisfactory in the absence of a single confirmed case of infection during the past years. The number of children and adults vaccinated against smallpox shows an impressive rise during the early part of the year which was due to the occurrence of this disease in various parts of the country with several deaths. The General Practitioners were indeed embarrassed by the demands made upon them by their patients, many of whom became aware of the fact that they themselves and their children had never received protection against smallpox. It is as well, therefore, at this stage to repeat the fact that artificial active immunity given in this way takes some weeks to develop and that all children should be vaccinated at about one year of age and that this procedure should be repeated when school life commences.

The facilities for chest X-rays continue to be maintained but it is perhaps unfortunate that members of the public do not appear to make better use of the fact that the mobile unit is available fortnightly for their convenience at Byfleet Village Hall and that it is a good thing for adults to have an annual chest X-ray.

The work of the Dental Surgeons in giving effect to those priority groups of persons, namely, expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age, is set out in some detail in the main body of the report, and it is hoped will expand in due course. As the incidence of dental caries is on the increase it is to be hoped, as Dr. Kennedy pointed out in 1961, that some central direction will be given towards bringing about the conclusions of over 25 years' of experience and research as to the proven value of adding fluorine to water when it is known to be deficient.

I would wish to comment on the valuable work of the health visitors, district nurses and midwives in the area, and the latter group have had occasion to work under conditions of difficulty due to changes of staff during the processes of decoration and improvements to their living quarters. It is abundantly clear that with the national shortage of nurses in hospital and in domiciliary work, those who are available will tend to gravitate towards those areas where their living conditions are given a high degree of priority in respect of adequacy and periodic maintenance.

I would also wish to commend to you the fact that consequent upon the assumption of delegated functions for your transferred services of Health, Welfare and Education, the fulfilment of the work of the department of necessity depends in large measure on the relationships which exist and must be preserved with the General Practitioners and the hospitals serving the area. I would like, on Dr. Kennedy's behalf, to acknowledge his work for this end. He would have been the first to wish to thank Mr. Murrell and all his staff for their work during the year, and Mr. Davies and his colleagues for their ready co-operation and help at all times. And finally, Madam Chairman and Members, the Clerk and all Chief Officers, I would like to acknowledge the assistance you have given to the Department during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. McPHERSON,
Acting Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA
Area (acres), 15,712.

Estimate of Resident Population, Mid-year 1962: 70,610:

Year	Houses	Population	Average No. per House
1911	4,072	24,808	6·0
1921	5,078	26,430	5·8
1931	6,853	29,950	4·4
1941	10,743	47,770	4·4
1951	11,949	49,310	4·1
1961	18,387	67,485	3·7

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1962) according to rate books, 19,170.

Rateable Value, £1,134,589.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £4,671.

Social Conditions

Woking is a residential town situated within 25 miles of London and consequently a substantial number of the residents find employment in London.

A total of 1,947 acres comprises common and open spaces and there are many recreation grounds to provide open air facilities for the children and adults. In the 34-acre Woking Park there is in addition to normal activities an open-air swimming pool.

During the year 6,375 persons took advantage of the available facilities at the slipper baths.

Unemployment amongst Woking residents is shown by the figures below indicating the numbers of unemployed persons on the dates given.

Classification	Dec. 31st 1958	Dec. 31st 1959	Dec. 31st 1960	Dec. 31st 1961	Dec. 31st 1962
Male Adults	166	135	119	103	144
Male Juveniles	14	8	2	14	5
Female Adults	40	52	38	38	39
Female Juveniles	6	8	5	9	4
Totals	226	203	164	164	192

Vital Statistics						1962	1961
Live Births							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	1,263	1,243
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	17·89	18·23
Rate per 1,000 population (corrected by Registrar General's comparability factor)	...	...	...	...	...	16·99	17·87
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births						3·64	3·14
Stillbirths							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	12	17
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	9·41	13·49
Total Live and Stillbirths						1,275	1,260
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)						14	19
Infant Mortality Rates							
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	11·08	15·29
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	9·86	15·78
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	43·48	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)						7·92	8·85
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)						7·13	7·24
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)						16·47	20·63
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)							
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	—	0·79
Deaths							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	784	680
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	11·10	9·97
Rate per 1,000 population (corrected by Registrar General's comparability factor)	...	...	...	...	...	10·10	9·27
Natural increase of population						479	563

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1962

Live Births					Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1,217	613	604
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	46	26	20

Birth Rate, 17·89 per 1,000 population

Adjusted Birth Rate, 16·99 per 1,000 population

	Total	M.	F.
Stillbirths	12	7	5

Rate per 1,000 total births, 9.41

Deaths	784	350	434
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Death rate, 11.10 per 1,000 population

Adjusted Death Rate, 10.10 per 1,000 population

The crude birth and death rates for Woking are strictly not comparable with the figure for England and Wales. In order to arrive at comparative figures and make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales the Registrar General has introduced comparability factors. These figures for Woking are 0.95 and 0.91 for births and deaths respectively, and the adjusted rates have been calculated accordingly.

Deaths from puerperal causes

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—

Death rate of infants under one year of age

All infants per 1,000 live births	11.08
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	9.86
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	43.48
Deaths from malignant neoplasms (all ages) ...	128
Deaths from measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from gastro-enteritis (under 2 years of age)	—

Births

The following table shows the number of live births and the birth rate over the past five years.

Year	Number of Births	Birth Rate*	Birth rate for England and Wales
1958	1,012	16.44	16.4
1959	1,045	15.94	16.5
1960	1,165	17.04	17.1
1961	1,243	17.87	17.4
1962	1,263	16.99	18.0

* Corrected by the Registrar General's comparability factor.

It is of interest to note that the actual number of births which occurred in the Woking U.D. during 1962 was 1,892, although only 1,263 were credited to Woking. The remainder (being born to women not normally resident in Woking) were transferred to other Districts.

The births have exceeded the deaths for the past 18 years, the natural increment for this year being 479.

The statistics supplied by the Registrar General during 1962 show

that the total number of registered live births allocated to Woking was 1,263—639 males and 624 females, the birth rate being 17·89 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total number of births, 1,217 were legitimate and 46 (3·64 per cent) illegitimate.

In addition there were 12 stillbirths, 7 male and 5 female.

Causes of Death during 1962

	Male	Female
All causes	350	434
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	1
Syphilitic disease	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	27	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	11
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	36	36
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	3
Diabetes	—	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	39	71
Coronary disease, angina	78	50
Hypertension with heart disease	5	10
Other heart disease	55	92
Other circulatory diseases	9	26
Influenza	—	3
Pneumonia	17	37
Bronchitis	28	13
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	6	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea ...	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	19	41
Motor vehicle accidents	8	2
All other accidents	3	8
Suicide	3	1
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—

Deaths

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 784—350 males and 434 females, equal to a death rate of 11·10 per thousand of the estimated population, or an adjusted rate of 10·10.

The deaths occurring outside the district of people really belonging to Woking were 219.

The following deaths occurred in Institutions outside the Woking district of people usually resident in Woking:

St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford	...	...	18
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	...	...	109
London Hospitals	...	...	16
Other Hospitals and Institutions	...	...	69

There were 193 deaths within this district of persons not usually resident in Woking, 72 males and 121 females.

The principal causes of death, excluding those from zymotic diseases, were:

Malignant neoplasms	128
Heart disease	290	435
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	110
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	35
Pneumonia	54	104
Bronchitis	...	...	41
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	9

Malignant Neoplasms

Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms were responsible for 128 deaths or 16·33 per cent of total deaths.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation

There were 435 deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulation. This figure represents 55·48 per cent of the whole deaths.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases

There were 54 deaths due to Pneumonia, 41 to Bronchitis, and 9 to other respiratory diseases. This gives a total of 104 or 13·27 per cent of total deaths.

The following table sets out the death rates per thousand of the population for certain diseases:

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	0.58
Cancer	...	...	...	...	1.81
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	4.11
Heart Disease and Circulation	...	...	...	...	6.16
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	0.01
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	0.06
Typhoid and Para-typhoid	...	...	...	...	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.76
Influenza	...	...	...	...	0.04
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.03

Deaths due to Violence

The figures given below indicate the manner in which Woking residents met their deaths from violence:

Road Traffic deaths	...	10	Drowning	...	...	3
Falls	...	...	Poisoning	...	...	5

In addition to the above there were 4 suicides.

Infantile Mortality

There were 14 infant deaths during the year (including transferable deaths) giving an Infant Mortality rate of 11.08 per 1,000 live births, compared with 21.4 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

The Infantile Death rate for illegitimate children in Woking was 43.48 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

The following tables show the causes of death and ages at death of infants under 1 year.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total No. under 1 month
Prematurity	5	—	—	—	5
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Anoxia	1	—	—	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	1
Acute Peritonitis	—	1	—	—	1

Cause of Death	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months	Total deaths 1-12 months
Broncho pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	1
Acute bronchitis ...	—	1	1	—	2
Coarctation of aorta ...	—	1	—	—	1

Comparative Birth and Death Rates for the Year 1962.

	Rate per 1,000 Home Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales ...	18·0	·33	11·9	21·4
Woking	16·99*	·17	10·1*	11·08

* After correction by Registrar General's Comparability Factor.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

(a) Laboratory Facilities

The district is fortunate in having the services of St. Peter's Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory and it is especially used by the majority of general practitioners. In addition, the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, gives most valuable service for the examination of any large scale investigation and also receives the Public Health Department's routine samples of food of all kinds, especially milk, water and ice cream. As previously, samples of water for chemical examination are sent to the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London.

During the year the following specimens were examined by the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford:

Specimens of faeces	...	...	...	129
Other specimens	...	...	...	11
Samples of milk	...	...	...	72
Samples of ice cream	...	...	...	33
Samples of water	...	...	...	31
Miscellaneous food samples	...	...	...	20

(b) Ambulance Facilities

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Ambulance Service is administered by the Surrey County Council.

Ambulances are supplied from the Ambulance Control Station, Guildford Road, Chertsey (Tel. Ottershaw 543), which is operated directly by the County Council. Two County ambulances are garaged in Boundary Road, Woking, one of which is fully manned throughout the 24 hours, and the other is manned for five days per week. There is also one Red Cross ambulance garaged in Walton Road which is manned as follows: Monday–Friday 7–10 p.m., Saturday 2–10 p.m., and Sunday 10 a.m.–10 p.m.

(c) Hospitals

The district is served by the following hospitals, the first three named being in the Urban District Council's boundary.

Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Rowley Bristow Hospital, Pyrford.

Brookwood Hospital, Knaphill.

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Ottershaw Hospital—Infectious Diseases and Chronic Sick.

The services given at the Woking and District Victoria Hospital are essentially limited in scope owing to the need for expanding the number of beds, but the new block which was completed during 1957 now gives additional facilities for out-patient work and X-rays.

It would be appropriate also at this stage to comment on the difficulty which is experienced by general practitioners in Woking, in common with other areas, in securing hospital accommodation for their chronic sick patients.

A clinic for the treatment of chest diseases is held at the Victoria Hospital, Woking.

National Assistance Act, 1948

One case was reported to the Department during the year, and action was deemed necessary under Section 47 of this Act.

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital

The following table shows the number of cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital during 1962:

Dysentery	...	...	...	...	4
E. Coli Infections	...	...	...	...	2
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	15
Glandular Fever	...	...	...	...	3
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	8
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	3
Mumps	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	6
Rubella	...	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	2
Staphylococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	4
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	4
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	12
Total					72

MATERNITY SERVICES

The Woking Maternity Hospital in Heathside Road continued its valuable services and during the year 1,705 patients were admitted, a number slightly more than for 1961. Of those approximately half were mothers normally resident outside the Urban District area.

Clinics.—Ante-natal clinics are held daily. Post-natal clinics are held the first and third Monday mornings of each month. Baby clinics are held every Friday afternoon, and consultant clinics are held on Tuesday afternoons and Thursday mornings. Fertility clinics are held at St. Peter's Hospital.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Family Planning Association advice may be obtained from the Association at 2A Guildford Road, Woking, between 2 p.m. and 3.15 p.m. on each Wednesday, 10 a.m. and 11.15 a.m. on the second Tuesday of each month, and also the last two Tuesday evenings of each month from 7 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. The clinic is also open for appointments and supplies on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m., telephone Woking 5999. All interviews are by appointment only and should be made by writing to the Association or telephoning during clinic sessions. Appointments can also be made by telephoning the Hon. Clinic Secretary at Woking 4930.

Infectious Diseases, 1962

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT													WARDS								Total Deaths		
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years												Byfleet	Central	Horsell	Knaphill and Brookwood	Maybury and Mount Hermon	Old Woking, May- ford and Sutton	St. John's	Woodham and Sheerwater		West Byfleet and Pyrford	Cases admitted to Hospital
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65												65 and over
Whooping Cough	32	5	3	4	4	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	16	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	17	2	—	—	—	—
Measles	263	2	18	19	27	28	155	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	89	7	19	8	8	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	43	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	13	5	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	6	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Tuberculosis:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pulmonary	49	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	7	11	12	8	4	—	—	4	9	8	2	2	7	3	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever.—16 cases were notified during the year as compared with 21 in 1961. This is now usually a mild illness and complications such as acute rheumatism and nephritis are rare. Admission to hospital is seldom called for unless in special circumstances such as a young child in the family or where parents are connected with food handling. From the point of view of control it is no more important than tonsillitis.

Measles.—263 cases were notified during the year. Complications of this disease were negligible due to the value of sulphonamides and antibiotics in their prevention and treatment. There were no deaths.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—This notifiable condition was properly reported by the Woking Maternity Hospital in the majority of instances and it is defined as “any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100·4° Fahrenheit (38° centigrade) or more has occurred within 14 days after childbirth or miscarriage”. In many cases, therefore, it is of little significance, but it always requires investigations which eliminate the possibility of the rise of temperature being due to infective conditions which are themselves invariably now well controlled, again by the use of antibiotics.

Dysentery.—There were 6 cases of *Shigella Sonnei* Dysentery notified during the year as compared with 52 cases the previous year. The importance of hand washing in the control of this disease must again be emphasised.

Whooping Cough.—32 cases of this disease were notified as compared with 11 in 1961. The protective value of early immunisation against this disease has been well proven.

Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria.—No cases of these diseases were encountered.

Food Poisoning.—6 cases were notified, four families being affected. The organisms recovered were *S. typhi-murium* in two instances and *S. bredeney* in one.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SEC. 172

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to Hospital of infectious persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection or who were not taking such precautions.

The Council is responsible for care and after-care measures and these are supervised through local Committees. The funds available are derived from grants made through the County-rate and by voluntary effort. The Committees are responsible for arrangements in relation to such matters as holiday camps for children from tuberculous households, and occupational therapy materials.

SCHOOLS

There are in the district 20 Primary, 6 Secondary Modern, 2 Grammar, 1 Special and 19 Independent schools. It is customary for head teachers to notify the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer of absence from schools in the case of suspected infectious diseases.

During the year all school canteens and kitchens were again sprayed for the purpose of limiting the fly and insect population in those premises. It is unfortunate, however, that the majority of flies are now acquiring a considerable degree of resistance to the chlorinated hydrocarbons.

MILK SUPPLY

During this year, the eighth in which all milk sold within the Urban District was required to be heat treated or Tuberculin Tested, 72 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and were reported upon as satisfactory in all cases, with the exception of three samples of Tuberculin Tested milk which failed the methylene blue test.

Details of the tests to which these 72 samples were subjected are as follows:—

Designation of Milk	Phosphatase Test	Methylene Blue Test	Turbidity Test
Pasteurised	25	25	—
T.T. Pasteurised	28	28	—
Sterilised	—	—	4
T.T. farm bottled	—	15	—

The phosphatase test gives an indication of efficiency or otherwise of pasteurisation, whilst the methylene blue test determines keeping quality and cleanliness, and the efficiency of sterilisation is checked by means of the turbidity test.

ICE CREAM

All the ice cream sold in the Urban District is manufactured outside the district, principally by firms of national repute.

During the year 33 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford.

The bacteriological standard of the ice cream remained high, all the samples falling within Grade I.

SWIMMING POOLS

The Swimming Pool opened in 1935 in Woking Park continues in popularity with residents and visitors. Its filtration, aeration and chlorination plant provides a complete turnover of the 425,000 gallons of main water it contains every five hours, and the water is tested for alkalinity and acidity twice daily. Samples of the water were taken regularly and submitted to the Guildford Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The results of the examinations were quite satisfactory.

In 1962 the number of admissions was 113,185 as against 130,800 for the previous year.

There are no privately owned swimming pools open to the public in the district.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the district, which is supplied by the Woking and District Water Co., remained satisfactory during the year in quality and quantity. It is a relatively hard water. The greater part of the district derives its supply by pumping from five shallow wells sunk in the gravel at Chertsey. Byfleet and parts of West Byfleet and Woodham receive a supply from the River Thames through the Company's Station at Walton-on-Thames. Both supplies are subjected to sedimentation, filtration and chlorination before being put into the mains. The Company carry out sampling of the raw and treated water of the Chertsey supply every month and of the Walton-on-Thames supply every week and submit these samples to their own Consultant Analysts in London for bacteriological examination. They also have the waters examined chemically twice yearly, or should a complaint arise.

Thirteen random samples of the treated water were also taken throughout the area during the year by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford. All these tests proved satisfactory. The Woking and District Water Company's mains were extended by 3,651 yards in the Urban District during 1962. There are now no properties relying on well water in the district and all houses have the benefit of a piped supply and no stand-pipes are required.

Two samples of the Company's treated Chertsey water taken in December 1962 showed the following satisfactory chemical and bacteriological analyses.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance: Clear and bright.

					Turbidity	...	...	Nil
Colour	...	...	...	5	Odour	...	...	Nil
pH	...	...	...	7.3	Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	21
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	720	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	...	...	530
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	35	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	220
Hardness...	...	Total	...	350	Carbonate	...	...	220
					Non-carbonate...	...	...	130
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.7	Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	Nil	Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	0.55
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.040	Residual Chlorine	...	...	0.03
Metals—Iron: 0.03. Zinc, Copper and Lead: Absent. Manganese: 0.04								

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from negligible traces of iron and manganese. The water is very hard in character, but not excessively so and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is practically free from colour and of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar 				1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20-22°C.
				0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
				Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coliform reaction				— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1) 				— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction 				— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of an efficiently treated water, wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Comment on this is contained in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector under "Drainage". I would merely add that the number of cesspools requiring regular emptying numbered 647 at the end of the year. Of these 171 were of post-war construction. Another 85 cesspools or septic tanks were emptied on request. This emptying is accomplished at present at a rate which gives an 8-9 week cycle. Pail closets, numbering 65, were emptied weekly by a private company engaged by the Council.

**COUNTY OF SURREY
URBAN DISTRICT OF WOKING
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1958 PART III**

**Delegation of Health and Welfare Functions under Section 46 of the
Local Government Act, 1958**

Your Council assumed delegated responsibility with effect from 1st April, 1961, for the Health and Welfare Services that follow under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1958.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Day Nursery

The one Day Nursery operated by the Council is situated in Chobham Road, Woking. Places are available for six children in the 0-2 age group and there are 30 places for children aged 2-5 years.

Admission is restricted to the following priority classes

- (i) Where the mother is the sole wage earner.
- (ii) Where there is sickness in the family or where home conditions likely seriously to prejudice the health of the child exist.
- (iii) Where upon consideration of individual circumstances, it appears to the Council that admission is necessary in the interests of the child.

Prematurity

The following table gives details of premature births and stillbirths notified during the year 1962.

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS															PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS		
	Born in Hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in hos-pital	Born at home	Born in nurs-ing home
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Sur-vived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Sur-vived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Sur-vived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Sur-vived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Sur-vived 28 days			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.)	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.)	13	—	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.)	21	—	21	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
TOTALS	46	2	43	5	—	5	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	17	—	—

Maternity Outfits

A maternity outfit is supplied free, on request, to each expectant mother being confined at home who makes use of one or other of the arrangements for the care of expectant mothers under the National Health Service.

CLINIC SERVICES

[Direct responsibility assumed by your Council on 1st April, 1962.]

(a) *Infant Welfare Centres*

The following Infant Welfare Centres were maintained in Woking during the year

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Day</i>
WOKING	Maternity Hospital, Heathside Road	Ante-Natal	Wednesday, p.m. Friday, a.m.
	The Clinic, Clarence Avenue	Welfare Dental	Wednesday, p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday, a.m. & p.m.
		Eye	Monday, a.m. (1st & 3rd)
		General Medical	Monday, p.m. Wednesday, a.m.
	Penlee, Claremont Avenue	Child Guidance Speech Dental	Full time Full time Monday, a.m. & p.m. Tuesday, a.m. & p.m. Wednesday, a.m. Thursday, a.m. & p.m. Friday, a.m. & p.m.
BYFLEET	Methodist Hall, Byfleet	Welfare Dental General Medical	Wednesday, p.m. Thursday, a.m. Thursday, a.m.
HORSELL	The Parish Hall	Welfare General Medical	Friday, p.m. Friday, p.m.
KNAPHILL	Trinity Church Hall, Chobham Road	Welfare General Medical	Friday, p.m. Friday, p.m.
WESTFIELD	St. Peter's Church Hall, Old Woking	Welfare General Medical	Tuesday, p.m. Tuesday, a.m.
ST. JOHN'S	Memorial Hall	Welfare General Medical	Thursday, p.m. Thursday, p.m.
SHEERWATER	St. Michael's Hall	General Medical Welfare	Monday, a.m. Monday, p.m.
MAYBURY	The Scout Hut, Oriental Road	General Medical Welfare	Thursday, p.m. Thursday, p.m.
PYRFORD	The Village Hall	General Medical Welfare	Monday, p.m. Monday, p.m.

Details of attendances at Infant Welfare Centres in Woking during the year 1962 are given below:

Number of centres provided at end of year (1)	Number of Child Welfare sessions now held per month at centres in col. (2) (2)	Number of children who first attended a centre of this Local Health Authority during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age (3)	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:			Total Number of children who attended during the year (7)	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were:			Total Attendances during the year (11)
			1962 (4)	1961 (5)	1960-57 (6)		Under 1 year (8)	1 but under 2 (9)	2 but under 5 (10)	
9	36	1,097	987	1,013	1,346	3,346	15,682	4,102	3,918	23,702

(b) *Distribution of Welfare Foods*

The Welfare Foods may be obtained from any of the above Welfare Clinics and in addition we are indebted to the good services of the W.V.S. who distribute as follows

Sharrard House, Heathside Road, Woking	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 2.15–4.30 p.m.
121 Chersey Road, Woking	Monday–Friday, 10 a.m.–12 noon

(c) *Dental Care*

In accordance with the provisions of Section 22 of the National Health Service Act 1946, dental inspection and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age was carried out by the Council's Staff of Dental Officers, who while primarily engaged in the School Dental Service, devoted a part of their time to the care of mothers and young children. Patients were referred by Medical Officers, Health Visitors and Midwives and some were treated following personal application. The tables below give details of work undertaken during 1962:

A. Numbers provided with dental care

(1)	Examined (2)	Needing Treatment (3)	Treated (4)	Made Dentally Fit (5)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	55	55	45	13
Children under Five	90	78	62	44

B. Forms of Dental Treatment provided

(1)	Scalings and Gum Treat- ment (2)	Fillings (3)	Silver Nitrate Treat- ment (4)	Crowns or Inlays (5)	Extrac- tions (6)	General Anaes- thetics (7)	Dentures Provided		Radio- graphs (10)
							Full Upper or Lower (8)	Partial Upper or Lower (9)	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	13	51	—	1	27	—	2	—	8
Children under Five	—	155	45	—	41	12	—	—	—

HEALTH VISITING

At the end of 1962 there was a total establishment of ten Health Visitors employed in the Woking area. Details are given below of the visits carried out by these Health Visitors during the year:

HEALTH VISITORS											Tuberculosis Visitors
Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year (1)	Expectant mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Tuberculous Households	Other cases		Total number of families or households visited by Health Visitors (10)	Total visits paid to tuberculous households (11)
	First visits (2)	Total visits (3)	First visits (4)	Total visits (5)				Total visits (6)	Total visits (7)			Total visits (8)	Total visits (9)
5,686	336	744	1,292	7,458	2,242	4,823	—	971	4,351	966	

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

The Council are responsible for the registration and supervision of certain nurseries and of persons who for reward receive children into their houses to look after them.

At the end of the year 1962 the following number of premises and of persons had been registered

	Number registered at 31.12.1962	Number of children provided for
Premises	4	68
Daily Minders	11	69

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

The 13 District Nurses or Domiciliary Midwives employed in the Woking area are listed below.

Brookwood	Miss D. Hall	} 37, St. John's Road, Woking	Woking
	Miss V. J. Holder		5736
Byfleet	Miss M. Cook	1, Ulwin Avenue, Byfleet	Byfleet 42658
Knaphill	Mrs A. Brunskill	16, Victoria Road, Knaphill, Woking	Brookwood 3298
Sheerwater	Miss F. M. Richards	169, Albert Drive, Sheerwater, Woking	Byfleet 42606
West Byfleet	Miss H. H. Forrest	91, Woodlands Avenue, West Byfleet	Byfleet 45448
Woking	Miss H. F. Bisseneek	Helvetia, High Street, Horsell	Woking 511
	Miss E. W. Davies	The Flat, The Day Nursery, Chobham Road, Woking	Woking 1407
	Mrs M. Drake	6, Lime Grove, Woking	Woking 1083
	Miss D. Penny	Carberry, Kingfield Road, Woking	Woking 1559
MIDWIFERY ONLY	Miss M. Fielding	} St. Fillans, Maybury Hill, Woking	Woking 2372
	Miss J. M. Pollard		
	Miss L. Wilson		

(a) Work of the district nurses during 1962.

(1)	Medical (2)	Surgical (3)	Infectious Diseases (4)	Tuber- culosis (5)	Maternal compli- cations (6)	Others (7)	Totals (8)	Patients included in (2)-(7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year (9)	Children included in (2)-(7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year (10)	Patients included in (2)-(7) who have had more than 24 visits during the year (11)
Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	762	103	—	10	6	15	896	558	18	172
Number of Visits paid by Home Nurses during the year.	15,675	2,200	—	301	55	66	18,297	12,609	81	13,195

(b) Work of the Midwives during 1962.

NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR

Domiciliary Cases					Cases in Institutions
Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
—	1	150	308	459	—

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

There was again no recorded case of diphtheria during the year. The following figures give the Immunity Index at 31st December, 1962; this index shows the percentage of children who have, within the last five years, received either their first course of injections or a subsequent reinforcing dose.

Immunity Index—0–4 years 70; 0–15 years 73.

During the year 1,180 children were given their primary course of immunisation and 550 their reinforcement doses. This work was carried out in clinics or at schools and an attempt is now made to visit each school each year although the programme is occasionally upset by the incidence of poliomyelitis when it may be desirable to suspend injections of all kinds. Of these, private practitioners gave 701 primary immunisations and 212 reinforcing injections during the year.

It is most important to see that all children receive their first injections before reaching 1 year of age.

Almost all the children immunised against diphtheria were at the same time protected against whooping cough, and in addition some 1,492 of these children received an element of protection against tetanus as well in the form of the triple antigen.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE OF THE SICK

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1962

AGE PERIODS			NEW CASES				DEATHS			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	...	...	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	...	...	5	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45	...	...	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	...	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	...	...	25	24	—	1	1	—	—	1

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified during the year ending 31st December was 50, as will be seen from the following table:

Number notified by General Practitioners	...	...	2
Number notified by Institutions and Clinics	...	...	17
Number transferred to Woking	...	...	31
Number notified after death	...	...	—

The following table shows the number of cases on the register since 1958, and the number of deaths which occurred:

YEAR			Number on Register				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1958	...	...	326	209	27	45	5	—	—	—
1959	...	...	330	215	27	46	5	1	—	—
1960	...	...	341	213	26	44	2	—	—	—
1961	...	...	339	217	27	40	2	1	1	—
1962	...	...	351	231	23	39	1	—	—	1

REHABILITATION AND COLONISATION

The Council accept financial responsibility for the maintenance of tuberculous patients who are recommended by the Chest Physicians for admission to the Rehabilitation Units at institutions approved for this purpose.

During 1962, the Council accepted financial responsibility for one patient at Enham-Alamein, Andover.

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS

The Council's Recuperative Holidays Scheme deals with patients who are in poor health and require a recuperative holiday but do not require organised medical or nursing care.

Holidays are provided for two classes of patients, either those who recently have been in-patients or out-patients of hospitals, or those who have been nursed through an acute illness in their own homes under the care of a private medical practitioner.

Mothers and young children are dealt with under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Particulars of the cases dealt with during the year are as follows:

		Hospital In-Patients	Hospital Out Patients	General Practitioners' Cases	Total
Number of patients sent to Holiday					
Homes ...	...	2	7	6	15
Length of stay:					
2 weeks	...	2	5	5	12
3 weeks	...	—	2	1	3
4 weeks	...	—	—	—	—

VENEREAL DISEASES

Patients from the Woking area suffering from Venereal Diseases attend either Woking or Guildford Clinics organised by the respective Hospital Management Committees. Males attend Woking Victoria Hospital whilst female patients go to the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford. The duty of persuading women defaulters to resume attendance and of securing the attendance of persons exposed to infection is exercised by the use of the services of the County Council's Special Services Visitor.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Health Visitors continue to stress education topics in the Infant Welfare Clinics and supplement this with posters and leaflets on such subjects as immunisation, accident prevention, diet and care of teeth. Relaxation classes were held in the Pyrford and Byfleet areas by a trained physiotherapist and combined with mothercraft talks from the local Health Visitors. In two Secondary Schools in the area courses in mothercraft are given by the local Health Visitors to senior girls and their talks are illustrated with visual aids. Individual talks were given by some of the Health Visitors to Young Wives' Clubs outside the normal working hours and one talk was given to a Parent/Teacher Association on the subject of the School Health Service.

CHIROPODY

Chiropody treatment has been provided since May 1960 for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers as part of the County Council's arrangements for the prevention of illness under Section 28(1) of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Expectant mothers and persons registered as substantially and permanently handicapped are authorised to visit for treatment a chiropodist approved by the Council. There are four such chiropodists in Woking authorised to carry out treatment under the scheme.

Until July 1961, chiropody treatment for the elderly was provided only through a scheme operated by voluntary bodies to whom the Council paid a grant towards the cost of the service.

However, since July 1961, the chiropody scheme has been extended so that the elderly, and in addition, blind and partially sighted persons, may also receive treatment direct from chiropodists approved by the Council, as an alternative to receiving treatment through the scheme run by voluntary organisations.

At the end of the year there were eight old people's clubs in Woking operating through these voluntary organisations. Five were administered by the Surrey Council of Social Service, whilst the remaining three were organised through the British Red Cross Society.

A charge of 3/- is made for each chiropody treatment through either scheme, with free treatment available for those unable to afford this fee.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

I list below details of the work carried out during 1962, in connection with the prevention of the break-up of families:

1. Co-ordinating Conferences	...	...	...	4
2. Number of families considered at those Conferences	...	...	...	20
3. Number of families not having been considered by a Co-ordinating Conference	...	...	...	Nil
4. Number of families whose problems would be largely overcome if they were suitably rehoused	...	...	...	Nil
5. Number of families rehoused	...	...	...	Nil
6. Number of hours service received by problem families attended by:				
(a) Special Home Helps	...	...	...	19½
(b) Ordinary Home Helps	...	...	...	359½
7. Average number of families receiving home help service each quarter	...	...	...	3
8. Number of special home helps available for duty with problem or failing families at 31.12.62	...	...	...	1
9. Number of problem families sent for training to:				
(a) Frimhurst Recuperative Home	...	...	...	1
(b) Other institutions	...	...	...	Nil
10. Number of families sent for recuperative holidays	...	...	...	Nil

Seventeen Problem Families remained on the register at the end of the year.

HOME HELPS

Administration of the Scheme

The Council's scheme makes provision for "domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or is a child not exceeding compulsory school age". The function of the home help is to carry out the normal domestic duties and the running of the home which are usually undertaken by the housewife.

Establishment

The Establishment of equivalent full time helps for the financial year ended 31st March, 1963, was 26.

Number of cases where domestic help was provided during 1962:—

	Total	Cases included in previous column in which help began prior to 1962
(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	127	1
(b) Tuberculosis	6	3
(c) Chronic sick (including aged and infirm)	181	113
(d) Others	64	10

Neighbourly Help Scheme

During 1961, the Home Help Service was extended by the introduction of the Neighbourly Help Scheme. Under the Scheme, neighbours are given a weekly payment varying between 10/- and £2 for looking after old people living alone or other suitable cases, by paying them frequent visits during the day and carrying out as required and in their own time such jobs as shopping, lighting a fire, preparing meals and cleaning.

MENTAL HEALTH*Community Care*

The visiting of mentally ill and subnormal persons in the community and the provision of care and after care in the community is undertaken through the mental welfare officer and the services of general health visitors.

Subnormality and Severe Subnormality

Investigation and registration of all new cases of subnormality and their community care or admission to hospital or guardianship, is undertaken in conjunction with one of the specialist medical officers on the staff of the County Council.

The Physician Superintendent at Botleys Park Hospital, Chertsey, is most helpful in seeing various patients by appointment and close co-operation has been built up in this way between the hospital authorities and the officers of the local health authority. Gratitude must also be expressed for accommodation offered by the hospital for short term placements to relieve relatives, or in the case of an emergency arising in the family.

WELFARE SERVICES

With effect from 1st April, 1961, your Council assumed delegated responsibility for the Welfare Services provided under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The services provided are itemised below.

(a) Blind Welfare

The number of persons living in the Urban District who were on the Register of Technically Blind Persons at the end of 1962 was 143.

The age distribution is indicated below:

Age Group	NEW CASES REGISTERED DURING YEAR			TOTAL REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
5-10 ...	—	—	—	3	—	3
11-15 ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
16-20 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
21-29 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-39 ...	—	—	—	1	3	4
40-49 ...	—	—	—	5	7	12
50-59 ...	—	1	1	6	6	12
60-64 ...	—	2	2	4	7	11
65-69 ...	—	1	1	2	5	7
70-79 ...	—	—	—	8	19	27
80-84 ...	—	—	—	8	20	28
85-89 ...	—	2	2	5	16	21
90 and over	—	—	—	1	14	15
Unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	—	6	6	45	98	143

In addition to the Register of Blind Persons, a Register of Partially sighted Persons is maintained. There were 24 persons on the Woking Register at the end of 1962.

Registration of both blind and partially sighted persons is of a voluntary nature. It therefore follows that the above figures do not necessarily represent the actual numbers of such persons in the area. Every effort is made to ensure that the benefits of registration are known, and many referrals are now received through National Assistance Officers, Almoners, Health Visitors, Welfare Officers, etc.

Employment

The Council pays capitation fees to the Royal National Institute for the Blind in respect of the “ Placement Service ” which undertakes the placing for employment of blind persons between the ages of 16 and 59 years in open industry and commerce.

Workshops for the Blind, Home Workers' Scheme and National Library

There is at present one Working blind person employed in a Workshop for the Blind as a knitter. The Council pays capitation fees to the Workshop and supplementation of earnings to the blind employee.

Capitation fees and augmentation of earnings are also paid to the Royal National Institute for the Blind in respect of one blind person whose work as a piano tuner is supervised by their Home Industries Department.

In addition 20 blind persons are supplied with Braille or Moon Type Books by the National Library for the Blind.

(b) Deaf or Dumb Persons

The Middlesex and Surrey League for the Hard of Hearing act as the Council's agents in respect of persons who have hearing difficulties, whilst the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb implement the Council's scheme for the provision of welfare services for deaf and dumb persons.

The Number of Persons on the Register of Deaf and Hard of Hearing on the 31st December, 1962, was as follows:

					Children under age 16	Persons aged 16-64	Persons aged 65 and over
Register of Handicapped Persons (Deaf)	With speech	M	—		3	—	
		F	—		1	—	
	Without speech	M	—		11	2	
		F	—		7	3	
Register of Handicapped Persons (Hard of Hearing)					M	—	4
					F	—	8
TOTAL					—	29	17

(c) Other Handicapped Persons

Under the Council's scheme for handicapped persons, other than the blind, partially sighted and deaf or dumb, patients received help either from the Voluntary Association for Surrey Disabled or from the Council direct.

The Voluntary Association are the Council's agents and they exercise the mandatory clauses of the scheme. They also provide ancillary services, e.g. handicraft classes, aids for the handicapped, holidays, transport, etc.

In certain approved cases the Council give financial assistance directly to handicapped persons who need to have their homes adapted or equipped so that they may more easily take their place in everyday life. Three Woking handicapped persons were assisted in this way during 1962.

Occupational therapy is provided for both the handicapped and for the tuberculous through the County Council's team of full-time qualified occupational therapists.

During 1962 financial assistance was given towards the training and rehabilitation of one handicapped person at Enham-Alamein Village Centre.

On 31st December, 1962, the register of General Classes of Handicapped Persons contained the names of 101 Woking residents, as follows:

	Male	Female	Totals
Under 16	7	5	12
Aged 16-64	41	26	67
Aged 65 and over	10	12	22
	—	—	—
	58	43	101
	—	—	—

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
AUGUST, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The summary of inspections given at the commencement of this section of the Report is indicative of the varied duties which fall within the province of the Public Health Inspector. These contribute to a wide range of professional interest, but I have always held the view that it is not in the long term interests of Public Health Inspectors nor the Authority whom they serve, that they should have their responsibilities extended in this way. Certain additional functions, however important they may be in themselves, cannot be regarded as of direct concern. In my opinion there would be advantages in a restriction of activities to the main, traditional functions and I would hope that the day will come when some re-organisation of duties enables a concentration on the more important facets of environmental health.

These pages contain a summary of the work undertaken in connection with housing repair and reconditioning, although from the restricted references in a report of this nature one cannot convey a true indication of the amount of time and effort involved. Throughout our work we have to preserve a balance between the need to restore and preserve as many unfit homes as possible and the high costs involved in any constructional work of this nature. It is still expected that the cost of specified repairs should be "reasonable" in relation to the value of the house, and I am sure that all Councillors will acknowledge the difficulty of interpreting such an expression under present day circumstances. During the year the Department represented one Clearance Area comprising seven houses, and reported upon a further five individual houses as being unfit and beyond repair. In addition, evidence was prepared and given at an Inquiry concerning the Walton Terrace Compulsory Purchase Order. These are all major incidents requiring a considerable amount of technical effort.

In the culmination of new developments in housing the part played by Public Health Inspectors tends to be forgotten. However, I never pass the new homes for old people at Knaphill, which have replaced the Sunnyside Terrace slums, without mentally picturing

the original dwellings and feeling pleased that the activities of my staff were the keystone upon which this worthwhile effort was built.

A glance at the comparative figures for meat inspection shows that the largest-ever post-war increase took place in the number of animals slaughtered, as between 1961 and 1962. It is anticipated that statutory enactments will be introduced in 1963 enabling local authorities to apportion the cost of this work. Such an occurrence might well enable many Inspectors in this country carrying out these onerous inspections to obtain more adequate financial reward for the long hours and inconvenience involved; certainly it will enable local authorities to lessen the burden which falls upon the rate-payer at large. What appears less likely, however, is that any Government support will be forthcoming for the prohibition of slaughtering at such inconvenient and, in the opinion of many, unnecessarily inconvenient, hours.

Other functions have been pursued diligently, with perhaps special emphasis on food inspection, food hygiene in catering premises, food sampling, pest control, and the mosquito control measures which now form an integral part of the activities of the Department.

At the conclusion of the Report references have been included concerning the problem of refuse disposal. Many local authorities are finding the difficulties of obtaining disposal sites for controlled tipping virtually incapable of solution, and Woking is no exception. The disposal of refuse is a major industry, more than 12,000,000 tons of waste material arising in this country every year from domestic sources alone. Such sites as are suitable and available for this purpose are becoming out of reach to many authorities; they tend also to be grouped in such a manner that in a few instances there is scope within a particular district for disposal for hundreds of years but in most areas such possibilities are almost non-existent. Even where limited disposal facilities do exist, the general public of today show tremendous animosity towards any suggestions of tipping crude refuse. There is growing support for the view that a new appraisal has to be made to this urgent and necessary function, and that local authorities in general cannot escape the necessity to spend money in order to provide both the means and the method for refuse disposal.

At the time of writing this Foreword I have lost, by death, the companionship and support of Dr. R. H. Kennedy. In this the staff of the Health Department have suffered a grievous blow and one which is difficult to comprehend. He was so kind to us all

and never failed to be interested in even the smallest of our problems. It is very hard to believe that he is no longer with us.

To Mr. Barnett and to all the other members of my own staff I wish to record a sincere appreciation of their constant support and loyalty at all times. These pages are indeed a tribute to the teamwork which they provide. To the other Chief Officers and the Councillors I would express gratitude for continued help and assistance.

Yours respectfully,

A. G. DAVIES,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF DUTIES CARRIED OUT

The following is a classification of the number and nature of the inspections made during 1962.

Inspections under Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	107
Inspections of dwellings under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	1,579
Inspections of dwellings under Rent Act	...	...	...	52
Enquiries re infectious diseases	...	...	...	277
Investigations re overcrowding	...	...	...	14
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	944
„ „ dairies	...	...	...	66
„ „ bakeries	...	...	...	107
„ „ other food premises	...	...	...	1,264
„ „ factory and school canteens	...	...	...	80
„ „ licensed houses and hotels	...	...	...	39
„ „ movable dwellings	...	...	...	818
„ „ factories, workplaces, offices, etc.	...	...	...	300
„ „ verminous premises	...	...	...	19
„ „ premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored or sold	...	...	...	177
„ „ market stalls and mobile food shops or vans	...	...	...	122
„ „ schools re conveniences, etc.	...	...	...	3
Drain tests	...	...	...	18
Inspections concerning smoke nuisance	...	...	...	229
„ „ drainage systems	...	...	...	606
„ „ Shops Act, 1950 (Section 38)	...	...	...	172
„ „ rodent infestation (by Health In- spectors)	...	...	...	596
„ „ pest control (including anti-mos- quito control)	...	...	...	673
„ „ pollution of streams, etc.	...	...	...	187
„ „ refuse tips, etc.	...	...	...	711
„ „ Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	23
„ „ public conveniences	...	...	...	31
„ „ keeping of animals	...	...	...	35
„ „ swimming pools	...	...	...	27
„ „ food poisoning	...	...	...	33
Lectures to outside organisations	...	...	...	19
Exhumations	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,753
Total number of visits	...	...	...	11,083
Re-inspections	...	...	...	1,899

HOUSING

A considerable proportion of the time of the Public Health Inspectors was again taken up during the year in connection with the repair of existing houses.

The continued upward spiral of building costs curbs the extent to which the repair provisions of the Housing Act can be used. This is because it is necessary to apply the yardstick of “reasonable expense”—a term that has never been adequately defined—when consideration is being given to the total cost of works necessary to put a house into a proper state of repair. As a consequence a great deal more time must be spent on persuasion and negotiation to ensure that reasonable standards are maintained. In the main these measures are successful but when they are not the Council has no hesitation in taking the necessary statutory action.

1. *Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year*

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts	1,686
(b) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... 107
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... .. 13
(d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... .. 1,129

2. *Remedy of defects during the year*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 706
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Every effort is made to secure the repair or reconditioning of dwelling-houses by negotiation rather than statutory action and in this connection 649 preliminary notices were sent. Where such action fails, formal notices are served under the appropriate statutory authority, the numbers for 1962 being:

Statutory notices

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	... .. 13
Housing Act, 1957, Section 9	... .. Nil

3. *Clearance of unfit houses*

During the year one Clearance Area comprising seven houses in Church Street, Woking, was represented, and demolition orders in respect of a further five individual houses were made.

A Public Local Inquiry was held in September into the Walton Terrace Compulsory Purchase Order but the decision of the Minister had not been received by the end of the year. Confirmation of the Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of Courtenay Road and Firgrove Terrace, and Devon House, Knaphill, was received during the year.

The worst of the unfit houses in the Urban District have now been dealt with but there still remains the problem of the many outworn sub-standard properties that are bordering on statutory unfitness. Deterioration in this class of property is very rapid and unless realistic schemes for repair and improvement can be carried out soon action for demolition or closure in the not too distant future will be the only remedy.

4. *Rent Act, 1957*

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Act is shown by comparison with the figures for the previous year given in brackets.

(1) Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	(5)
(2) Number of decisions to issue Certificates:								
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...						3	(2)
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...				—	(2)
(3) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...						2	(3)
(4) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...				1	(1)
(5) Number of applications by landlords for cancellation of Certificates	...	...	...	...			—	(2)
(6) Number of Certificates cancelled	...	...					—	(2)

5. *Housing Waiting List*

The situation at the 31st December, 1962, was as follows:

Priority Register

Applicants in self-contained accommodation	...	...	24
Applicants in shared accommodation or caravans	...		79
Old people in shared accommodation except for those who occupy by reason of a service tenancy	...	...	45
Slum clearance	...	...	12

Non-Priority Register

Applicants whose living conditions at present render them ineligible for rehousing by the Council	...	234
Total of Housing Waiting List at 31st December, 1962		598

6. Housing Development

The following is a statement of the number of houses erected in the Urban District during 1962:

(a) by the local authority

3-bedroom houses	...	...	...	...	8
3-bedroom maisonettes	...	...	...	...	36
2-bedroom maisonettes	...	...	...	...	16
2-bedroom bungalows	...	...	...	...	1
1-bedroom bungalows	...	...	...	...	5
1-bedroom flats	...	...	...	...	12

(b) by private enterprise 714

In addition to these figures four houses and 54 flats were in course of construction at the end of the year by the local authority and 459 by private enterprise.

A further four additional units of accommodation were provided by conversion.

DRAINAGE ARRANGEMENTS

The increasing population in the district is making more urgent the necessity to carry out the various schemes envisaged for improving the existing drainage facilities.

During 1962 the scheme prepared for the installation of Sludge Digestion Tanks at the Old Woking Sewage Disposal Works was approved and a tender accepted. It is anticipated that constructional work will be commenced in June, 1963.

The Horsell North Drainage Scheme was approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government after a local investigation by one of his Inspectors. Tenders for the scheme have been invited and the contract works should commence in June/July, 1963. This scheme will provide drainage facilities for houses in Littlewick Road and relieve the surcharged sewers in Robin Hood Road and Copse Road. Included in the scheme is a rider sewer in White Rose Lane to serve existing properties draining to cesspools.

The Consulting Engineers have commenced the preparation of the detailed scheme for the Wisley Sewage Works Second Extension since these works are overloaded and complaints regarding the effluent have been made by the Thames Conservancy.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 INSPECTIONS

1.—INSPECTIONS for purpose of provision as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	16	18	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ...	216	254	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	10	—	—
TOTAL ...	242	282	3	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	2	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	11	11	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	16	15	—	3	—

OUTWORKERS

Eighteen visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors to the homes of persons notified to the department as outworkers. It has been found that the home conditions are satisfactory.

The following table shows, by trades, the number of outworkers residing in the district, and who were notified to this department in the August lists as required by Section 133 of the Act:

Wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	15
Lampshades	...	...	...	...	1
Electrical parts	...	...	...	...	2

There were no cases of default in sending lists to the Council (Section 133) and no instances of work in unwholesome premises (Section 134).

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

After many delays the Warren Farm Caravan Site, which is the only large caravan site in the Urban District, came into full use during the year. The site houses 100 caravans and in some respects amenities are of a higher standard than those referred to in the Model Standards issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Each individual standing is provided with separate water supply, deep sink, shower and water closet. Hot water is supplied through a heating unit using Calor gas. The site is provided with a small sewage disposal works which discharges purified effluent into the adjoining River Wey. Adequate access roads, street lighting and car parking space have been provided.

Permanent or long-term planning permission has been granted in respect of 12 smaller sites, and at 19 other sites, housing single or small numbers of caravans, planning permission has been granted for limited periods.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

A total of 2,827 visits were made to shops and premises engaged in the handling, preparation and sale of foodstuffs. Each year sees the advent of more supermarkets, self-service stores, and food shops equipped with refrigerated counters and cold rooms. From the point of view of food hygiene and the protection of the customer this trend in food trading is to be welcomed. The extent to which the packaging of foods has grown reduces handling and possible contamination at the retail end to a minimum. Likewise the increase in the refrigerated storage space for foodstuffs which has been evident in recent years plays an important part in maintaining perishable food in a fresh condition.

Nevertheless, even allowing for the progress that has undoubtedly been made in some directions, there are dangers in relaxing vigilance in inspection and control and it is in this capacity that the Public Health Inspector must continue to play an important part. A factor which has become apparent with the increased use of packaged food is the greater need for strict and regular rotation of stocks. Deterioration of packeted foods can go undetected unless the shopkeeper exercises proper control over stock rotation. One feels also that there are many food traders who regard the refrigerator as the panacea for all food storage problems. There is in fact a great deal of ignorance about the capabilities and proper use of this most valuable appliance and there is undoubtedly a great deal of educational work in this field that the Public Health Inspector can do.

Twenty-eight complaints of extraneous matter in food, or other unsound conditions were made by the public during the year. (There were 32 such complaints in the previous year.) All were thoroughly investigated and appropriate action was taken in every case. Legal proceedings were instituted in five cases and fines ranging from £5 to £15 were imposed.

Nineteen lectures on various aspects of the work of the department, including food hygiene and food poisoning were given and were augmented by visual aids, photographs and films.

As part of the constant activity to maintain food standards, the following samples were obtained during the year, exclusive of those taken in the course of our responsibilities in connection with food and drugs legislation.

Bacteriological examination—

Water	...	...	...	...	...	33
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	79
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	34
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	13

At the end of the year there were 464 food premises in the Urban District, classified as follows:

Bakehouses and bakers' shops	...	...	...	...	25
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	43
Cafés and restaurants	...	...	...	...	34
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	68
Fishmongers' and fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	20
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	51
Grocers	...	...	...	...	129
Factory and school canteens	...	...	...	...	55
Licensed houses	...	...	...	...	39

Thirty-six premises are now registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation of preserved food; 204 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The total of *all* unsound food surrendered during the year amounted to nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

	TONS	CWT.	QR.	LB.
Meat	2	12	3	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Fish, Poultry, Game...	—	—	3	5
Fruit	—	—	2	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Sugar	—	5	3	4
Cereals and Cake				
Mixture	—	—	2	13
Jam	—	—	—	7
Canned Foods ...	1	3	3	$21\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous ...	—	4	2	21
Total	4	9	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$

There was a further increase in the amount of meat inspection carried out and again the staff found themselves required to perform this work several evenings a week.

Slaughterhouses

Slaughtering continued at three slaughterhouses during the year.

The appointed day for the application of the construction regulations which was fixed for the 1st July, 1962, was again deferred by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food pending the result of a planning decision appeal. The appeal was in respect of the use of land for the erection of a new slaughterhouse in the area of another local authority to replace one in the Urban District that is unlikely ever to meet requirements.

TABLE 1

Meat Inspection Comparative Table

Year	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
1954	130	3	114	291	433	971
1955	209	3	289	501	1,885	2,887
1956	341	—	521	1,150	2,696	4,708
1957	432	—	572	1,201	2,582	4,787
1958	368	22	309	1,043	2,682	4,424
1959	350	24	223	1,645	2,440	4,682
1960	471	27	197	1,503	3,583	5,781
1961	644	49	344	3,161	4,352	8,550
1962	869	156	444	5,846	5,015	12,330

TABLE 2

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during 1962

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	869	156	444	5,846	5,015
Number inspected	869	156	444	5,846	5,015
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	1	—	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	101	61	3	58	703
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	11.6	39.1	0.9	1.0	14.1
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	116
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	0.1	—	—	—	2.3

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

During the year 77 samples of various foodstuffs and drugs were purchased in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

Details of the articles submitted and the results of analysis are shown in the following table.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
<i>Food:</i>						
Brandy butter	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cheese, cream spread	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cheese and onion puff	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chervil powder—pure	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery—flour	—	2	2	—	1	1
Confectionery—sugar	1	8	9	1	2	3
Cream—clotted	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream soda	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crisp bread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Currant pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Curry—Madras	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drinking chocolate	—	1	1	—	—	—
Edible blue colour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Essence—anchovy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gin	3	—	3	—	—	—
Ice cream	5	1	6	—	—	—
Lemonade	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lump fish roe	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat pie	—	2	2	—	—	—
Milk	5	1	6	—	1	1
Milk—Channel Island	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	2	2	—	—	—
Mixed ready grill	—	1	1	—	—	—
Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pasties	—	11	11	—	—	—
Pecan nuts	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork luncheon meat	—	1	1	—	—	—
Potato flakes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Protein food	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rice—cooked	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rum	2	—	2	—	—	—
Salad dressing	—	2	2	—	1	1
Spice barbecue	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sunny spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Drugs:</i>						
Influenza capsules	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	19	58	77	1	6	7

With regard to the seven samples which were described as being adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity, the Public Analyst reported as follows:

Cheese, cream spread

Incorrectly described as “cream cheese spread”. Also, the term “phosphate salts” used in the list of ingredients is not an appropriate one for the purpose of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

This article consisted of cheese spread made with Emmenthal cheese, butter or cream, emulsifying salts and paprika, and contained 36·8 per cent milk fat, 49·7 per cent water, and 61·2 per cent fat in dry matter. It is not prepared with a cream cheese base.

Confectionery (flour)

Dairy cream filled sponge fingers. This article was filled with a substance which resembled cream in appearance but which contained 15 per cent added sugar. Offence against Section 47, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Cream is defined as “that part of milk rich in fat which has been separated by skimming or otherwise”, and there is no provision for the presence of added sugar in a substance described as cream or dairy cream.

Confectionery (sugar)

Raspberry Zeros. One of the ingredients of this article was specified on the label as E.H.E.C., but these letters do not constitute an “appropriate designation” for the purpose of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

Nougat Assortment and Nut Crunch. Misleading label. The article contained no cherry or angelica whereas the illustration on the label of the carton included a cluster of cherries and a piece of white wrapped nougat containing both chopped cherries and angelica.

Two pack fudge. Misleading description. This article was described on the carton as Two Pack Fudge-Nougat, but the contents of the packet contained only one piece of fudge and 24 pieces of nougat.

Milk

Contained numerous small pieces of filmy substance consisting of milk solids contaminated with dirt.

Salad Dressing

Ingredients not specified on the label as required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS 1926-1953

Much attention has been given to the administration of the Merchandise Marks Acts and Orders in relation to the marking of certain imported foods with a required indication of origin, when these foods are exposed for retail sale.

The Orders cover a wide range of foods either sold loosely or packaged, and specifically apply to all the following foods, when imported:

Glue and gelatine, honey, fresh apples, currants, sultanas and raisins, eggs in shell and dried eggs, oat products, raw tomatoes, malt products, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, butter, bacon and ham, dead poultry, maize, starch, beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal and edible offal.

In all cases the indication of origin required for these foods is as specified in the Merchandise Marks Act of 1926, Section (1) and is as follows:

- (a) In the case of goods manufactured or produced in any foreign country the word "foreign" and in the case of goods manufactured or produced in part of Her Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom, the word "Empire"; or
- (b) a definite indication of the country in which the goods were manufactured or produced;
the indication being given in either case conspicuously.

A special survey showed that without exception all packaged imported goods in the above list were properly marked with an indication of origin. Such foodstuffs as were dealt with by the large importers and wholesalers and sold in bulk were in all cases marked correctly. When, however, examinations were made of the varieties of foods listed which are sold loosely and without pre-packaging, numerous cases of no marking, and incorrect marking, were observed. The foods in this category were as follows:

- (a) fresh apples
- (b) raw tomatoes
- (c) currants, sultanas and raisins
- (d) imported meat and offal.

Market stalls proved to be the biggest offenders in relation to the sale of apples and tomatoes. The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order No. 3, 1928 and No. 4 Order, 1929 specify that quantities of such produce exceeding 14 lb. in weight when displayed must have an indication of origin marked indelibly on a show ticket clearly visible to intending purchasers, in letters not less than half an inch in height. Several greengrocers and grocers display apples and

tomatoes in transit boxes which are usually marked with an indication of origin and in any case are not capable of holding 14 lb. of produce, but other traders and particularly market stallholders display apples and tomatoes in large display racks which hold far more than the maximum 14 lb. On these displays it was observed that in some instances there was a produce type name but very rarely an indication of origin, especially in the case of foreign apples.

On two or three occasions displays of currants, sultanas and raisins were seen not marked during the Christmas period in grocers' shops. In each case the fruit had been piled into display racks or large containers in the shop window. All quantities of currants, sultanas, and raisins exposed for sale loosely are required to display a show ticket, but quantities not exceeding 14 lb. in weight do not require an indication of origin when they are actually sold. This is specified in the No. 5 Order of 1928 and whilst it is doubtful these days whether anyone purchasing such goods would think that they had any origin other than foreign, the requirement is a statutory one.

The more common cases of imported foods not being marked or being improperly marked were in relation to meat and offal displayed for sale in butchers' shops. Very few shops were seen to be complying with the law in all respects when displaying foreign meat, and in numerous instances it would have been almost impossible to determine the origin of retail cuts of beef or lamb on sale.

Much time and effort has been spent in educating retailers to the legal requirements involved and the results are felt to have been satisfying.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

Licences were granted by the Council during the year in respect of designated milk for the period which expires on 31st December, 1965, as follows:

Dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence authorising the use of special designations—

(a) Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised ...	...	5
(b) Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised ...	...	6
(c) Pasteurised ...	...	3

GAME LICENCES

Twelve applications were received from tradesmen in the district for licences to deal in game. A licence was granted in each instance.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The number of persons licensed at the end of the year was four. All the premises have been inspected.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD

It was not necessary to arrange any burials in accordance with Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year.

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

There were slightly fewer complaints of rodent infestations received in 1962 than in the previous year. The comparative figures are as follows:

	1961	1962
Rat complaints	483	447
Mice complaints	60	53

Prompt attention was given to all complaints and possible breeding grounds were kept under regular supervision. The free service to domestic property has been continued and a considerable amount of work on a chargeable basis was carried out on commercial premises. Infestations dealt with during the year were, in all cases, small.

A further maintenance treatment for rats in the sewers of the district was undertaken. Test baits were laid and satisfactory results were obtained.

A number of complaints of other types of pests were received during the year, and the Department was able to help or advise in most cases. Where treatment is given, a charge for the service is made.

The cases where treatment was requested are summarised below:

Wasps' Nests	...	...	41
Ants ...	...	...	14
Cockroaches	...	...	1
Beetles	...	...	3

PUBLIC RELATIONS

For many years a policy has been adopted of accepting invitations to address local organisations on required aspects of the work of the Department. Part of this activity is devoted to the achievement of good public relations by addressing local organisations to explain the problems which beset a local authority in endeavouring to provide environmental health services of high standards, and in explaining the responsibilities of a public health department. In addition we endeavour to help specialised educational authorities where the syllabus includes public health administration. During the past year, in the pursuit of these objectives, 19 lectures and addresses have been given.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

It is now more than 15 years since I first emphasised that the Council would eventually have to face the requirement for disposal of increasing quantities of refuse in the face of diminishing opportunities for doing so, insofar as natural means were concerned.

About five years ago I re-emphasised the difficulties by suggesting the necessity of including provision for mechanical refuse disposal in the planning of the new Monument Bridge Depot. The Health Committee supported this view but the proposition was ultimately eliminated from the proposals at the request of the Planning Authorities. In my view this was a mistake.

Land disposal remains the cheapest method of disposal and sites do still exist within the Urban District which are capable of being put to good use in this way. Nevertheless, with the continued spread of urban development and marked changes in the attitude of the post-war population in this particular regard, it has become difficult to continue. Indeed at the present moment the position is one of crisis.

Since the Council first undertook a direct responsibility for the disposal of refuse in 1928, the system employed has been that of land reclamation. It is a method which has the attraction of economy but, however well controlled, is a somewhat primitive practical undertaking. Other than the provision of tractors and/or loading shovels in one form or another, normally no capital costs are involved and operational costs are low.

Since 1928 the Council has used the land reclamation method and the following is a list of sites which have been reclaimed in this way or upon which work is now in progress:

1. Woking Park (part of) (1928/1933)
2. Monument Bridge (1933/1936)
3. Elm Bridges, Westfield (1936/1940)
4. Gravel Pits, Martyrs Lane (1940/1943)
5. Bonseys Farm, Horsell (1934/1956)
6. Havering Farm, Guildford Road (1950/1957)
7. Beechwood Road, Knaphill (1951 and 1957)
8. West Byfleet Depot, Camphill Road (1951/1962)
9. Elm Bridge Housing Site (1951/1952)
10. Stagnant Pond, Whitmoor Road (1953)
11. Stagnant Pond, Westfield Common (1958)
12. Land at Lower Guildford Road, Knaphill (1959/1960)
13. Land at Mulgrave Way (1960/1961)
14. Sandpit south-east of Cowshott Common (1962/1963)

Despite the comparative cheapness of controlled tipping, a site has to be reasonably substantial in area and/or depth if it is to be

regarded as economic, and many of the sites so far used in the Urban District have been reclaimed for reasons of expediency rather than economy. At a tipping depth of six feet there is a land requirement of some several acres a year to meet the present refuse arisings from within the Urban District. In addition to domestic refuse the Department handles several thousand tons of industrial waste, much of which is material difficult to handle where disposal is concerned.

The West Byfleet site provided facilities for about 11 years and it was the near-completion of the site and the need to find an alternative which gave rise to so much dissension during the year. In 1954 I prepared a report setting out all the available sites within the Urban District which might be used in the future. Some of these sites have been used and in other cases changed circumstances render them no longer available. Perhaps, justifiably, people who live in the vicinity of potential refuse disposal sites raise strong objections and the tremendous development of the Urban District during the post-war years has resulted in opposition being encountered in relation to the use of many sites. In general an attempt is made not to use sites in too close a proximity to dwellings whenever possible.

Of the 27 sites then listed, comprising some 200 acres, few are now so situated as to be capable of use without an outburst from some section of the ratepayers.

From the pure aspect of refuse disposal the following sites offer the more reasonable prospect of contributing in major fashion to the long-term solution of refuse disposal in the Urban District. Alongside each site indication Members will find a short résumé of the situation in relation to refuse disposal on the particular site concerned:

(a) *Land at the rear of West Byfleet Depot*

This site is virtually completed except for the ravine which exists between the perimeter of the site and the railway embankment. British Railways are amenable to the filling in of this ravine but if the work is carried out before 1964 the Council would have to bear the whole cost of re-siting telephone communications, making the total cost somewhere in the region of £4,500.

(b) *Land at Pirbright owned by the Council*

Tipping is at present in progress on this particular site and the small sandpit originally existing has provided the nucleus of some useful tipping operations. These, however, must be measured in months rather than years.

(c) *Britannia Works, Chobham*

This is a site partly within the Urban District boundaries and partly in the area of Bagshot R.D.C.; access, however, can be obtained only through the Bagshot R.D.C. An agreement has been reached whereby from about the end of January there will be facilities for the tipping of approximately two-fifths of our domestic refuse on this site for a period which should not be less than two years.

(d) *Horsell Common*

So much has been said recently concerning the Sandpit site that there is little more to add except to express the opinion that this is the only really desirable site from all points of view now left within the Urban District. Tipping facilities would be available for a minimum of 10 years and possibly considerably longer, depending to some extent on the continued excavation of the Common by the Preservation Society.

There are a number of reasonable tipping propositions available on various sections of the Common. It is unfortunate that the attitude in relation to these would appear to be that expressed by the Preservation Society over the sandpit.

(e) *Land at Border Farm, Mimbridge*

This is a site of about 11 acres which would provide quite suitable arrangements subject to certain drainage requirements and the fact that because of the subsoil water level tipping could be to a shallow depth only. There can be no reasonable objection to the use of this site. At the time of writing this Report planning consent has been secured.

(f) *Portion of Littlewick Common, and fields adjoining in the occupation of Mr. R. P. Gabriel and the Woking Urban District Council*

This site has certain commendations in relation to refuse disposal and arose originally as the result of an offer made by the landowner concerned. The tenor of recent correspondence suggests that it is unlikely that this site is now available on any reasonable basis of negotiation.

(g) *Land at Smarts Heath*

Possibilities of refuse disposal in this area are under consideration.

(h) *Land at Pirbright in the occupation of the War Department*

Outside the Urban District and in the occupation of the War Department there is a considerable amount of land which would lend itself to refuse disposal. Long negotiations

have proceeded with the War Department Land Agent and it is at least pleasing to report that the War Department recognise that controlled tipping can be of great value on this site in the long term. Unfortunately the final extent of layout of Pirbright Camp is still subject to revision and until there has been a settlement of this matter the Department finds itself unable to agree to my proposals. However, I have been instructed that an approach in a further 12 months' time will receive sympathetic consideration.

(i) *Land at Martyrs Lane in the occupation of Thomas Roberts (Westminster) Ltd.*

This is a site of over 20 acres, some two or three of which have been excavated to a shallow depth. The site has a number of advantages for refuse disposal.

(j) *Land at Old Woking Sewage Works*

This reference is to the 25 acres of land which is being relinquished by the Highways and Works Committee. Again the tipping depth is not great, but the extent of the site and the fact that it is in the ownership of the Council make the possibilities attractive. There is the additional advantage that should any scheme be adopted offering a disposal outlet for sewage sludge, the works concerned would be so sited that extensive transport costs for the sludge would not occur. Certain negotiations would be necessary with Lord Iveagh before the site could be adopted.

To summarise, therefore, the outlook in relation to tipping is a bleak one despite the constant obligation of the Council to provide an outlet for some 25,000 tons of refuse a year. A major problem is arising clearly because of the extensive urban development of recent years and the fact that the post-war citizen will not tolerate the deposit of crude material within the range of sight or smell of his abode. It may well be, therefore, that if any use is to be made of the tipping sites within the Urban District some form of refuse pulverising must be undertaken.

The alternatives to the controlled tipping of refuse are as follows:

- A. The construction of a refuse transfer depot and long distance haulage to sites outside the Urban District.
- B. Incineration.
- C. Composting.
- D. Pulverising.

For detailed observations on these various alternatives I would refer Councillors to my special Report on the disposal of refuse within the Urban District, dated 9th January, 1963.

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